



# Town of Seekonk Massachusetts Town Administrator

**SHAWN E. CADIME**  
TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

**CAROL-ANN DAYS**  
ASSISTANT TOWN ADMINISTRATOR

1. **Applicant Identification:** Town of Seekonk, 100 Peck Street, Seekonk, MA 02771
2. **Funding Requested:**
  - a. **Grant Type:** Single Site Cleanup
  - b. **Federal Funds Requested:**
    - i. \$500,000
    - ii. The Town is not requesting a cost share waiver
3. **Location:** Seekonk, Bristol County, Massachusetts
4. **Property Information:** Former Attleboro Dye Works site, 36 Maple Avenue, Seekonk, MA
5. **Contacts:**
  - a. **Project Director:** Shawn E. Cadime, Town Administrator, Seekonk Town Hall, 100 Peck Street, Seekonk, MA 02771. Mr. Cadime can be reached via telephone at (508) 336-2912; fax (508) 336-3137 or email [scadime@seekonk-ma.gov](mailto:scadime@seekonk-ma.gov).
  - b. **Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Official:** Shawn E. Cadime, Town Administrator (contact information above)
6. **Population:** 13,722
7. **Cleanup Other Factors Checklist**

Other Factors	Page #
Community population is 10,000 or less.	
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.	
The proposed brownfield site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	
Secured firm leveraging commitment ties directly to the project and will facilitate completion of the project/reuse; secured resource is identified in the Narrative and substantiated in the attached documentation.	3-4
The proposed site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the proposed site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	1,2
The proposed site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	2
The reuse of the proposed cleanup site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy; or will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	2, 3, 4

8. **Letter from State Authority:** ATTACHED



Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs

# Department of Environmental Protection

One Winter Street Boston, MA 02108 • 617-292-5500

Charles D. Baker  
Governor

Karyn E. Polito  
Lieutenant Governor

Kathleen A. Theoharides  
Secretary

Martin Suuberg  
Commissioner

October 13, 2020

U.S. EPA New England  
Attn: Frank Gardner  
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100  
Boston, MA 02109-3912

**RE: STATE LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

***Brownfield Cleanup Grant Funding, Former Attleboro Dye Works, Seekonk, Massachusetts***

Dear Mr. Gardner:

I am writing to support the proposal submitted by the Town of Seekonk (Town) under the Fiscal Year 2021 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Brownfield Cleanup Grant Program. The property is comprised of a condemned building that was formerly occupied by Attleboro Dye Works. Documented contamination is present at the site and includes soil impacted by PCBs, SVOCs, metals and PAHs and within three settling ponds/lagoons used in former manufacturing. At this time, the Town envisions redeveloping the property for mixed use purposes.

In Massachusetts, state and federal agencies have developed strong partnerships and work together to ensure that parties undertaking Brownfield projects have access to available incentives. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), through our regional officers, provides technical support to Brownfield project proponents when regulatory issues arise. If this proposal is selected, MassDEP will work with our state and federal partners to provide the support to the Town to help make this project a success.

We greatly appreciate EPA's continued support of Brownfield efforts here in Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

Paul Locke  
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup

cc: Tracey Costa, LSP, Ransom Consulting, Inc.  
John Handrahan, Brownfields Coordinator, MassDEP-SERO

This information is available in alternate format. Contact Michelle Waters-Ekanem, Director of Diversity/Civil Rights at 617-292-5751.

TTY# MassRelay Service 1-800-439-2370

MassDEP Website: [www.mass.gov/dep](http://www.mass.gov/dep)

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## **1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION (50 points)**

### **1.a. Target Area and Brownfields (15 points)**

#### **1.a.i. Background and Description of Target Area (5 points)**

Located along the border with Rhode Island in southeastern Massachusetts, the approximately 1.5-square mile target area of North Seekonk bears the brunt of upstream industrial contaminant releases that have occurred along the 54-square mile Ten Mile River watershed by our larger city neighbors to the north and west. With portions of the target area located within mapped flood zones and the threat of failing dam structures, there is a heightened risk for dispersal of site contaminants throughout the community, further exacerbated by storm events with increased intensity and frequency. These contaminants also threaten the underlying public water supply (PWS) protection area<sup>1</sup> and private drinking water wells as well as the surrounding sensitive riparian corridor. According to MassDEP<sup>2</sup>, the Town of Seekonk has 156 state-listed release sites, including 14 known MassDEP release sites, over 30 EPA-regulated sites<sup>3</sup>, and over 6 Brownfields sites. As part of Seekonk's commitment to foster and advocate for climate change adaptations, energy conservation, and sustainability, the Town achieved state designations as both a **Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Community** and **Green Community**. Focusing on the environmental recovery in this heavily-impacted target area is a critical aspect of these designations. Additionally, the target area is also saddled with socioeconomic issues, including unpaid taxes, foreclosures, and an increase in drug use and higher crime rates. The residential portion of the target area includes linguistically-isolated (Spanish-speaking) individuals, children and elderly populations in the target area are in the 80-90<sup>th</sup> percentile<sup>4</sup>, and a high veteran population (8.7%<sup>5</sup>). These sensitive populations suffer from elevated incidence of disease and live in older housing stock with suspect lead paint. Furthermore, these residents do not have access to the river for recreational purposes. Affordable housing is sorely needed to accommodate the elderly and veterans in the target area. Given the socio-economic challenges in the target area, it is a state-designated **Economic Target Area (ETA)** and **Economically Distressed Area (EDA)**, due to job loss and business closures. There are also 4 **Opportunity Zones** in surrounding communities, which are expected to link resources to the target area.

#### **1.a.ii. Description of the Brownfield Site (5 points)**

Nestled in a residential neighborhood, the 7.8-acre Attleboro Dye Works Site (Site), includes a fire-damaged, collapsing 101,000 SF abandoned industrial building with an underground raceway, and separate decaying office building and pump house. A failing dam separates the Ten Mile River along the north of the site and the Ten Mile River Pond to the northeast. The entire Site is located within a mapped flood zone; however, the developed, industrial portion of the Site was modified such that there is underground flood storage capacity and the grade of the buildings are above flood elevation. For over 60 years, industrial dyeing processes conducted at the facility used dye fixing agents and waste dye carriers as well as mixed, transferred and stored metals, solvents and petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. The accumulated wastewater was discharged to three unlined wastewater settling ponds/lagoons at the northwestern portion of the Site, collectively measuring 12,600 square feet. Lagoon sediments are contaminated with heavy metals, PCBs, chlorinated solvents, petroleum hydrocarbons and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The state and

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<sup>1</sup> Portions of the target area are located within a "Zone II", which is a wellhead protection area that has been determined by hydro-geologic modeling and approved by the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Drinking Water Program (DWP). In cases where hydro-geologic modeling studies have not been performed and there is no approved Zone II, an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) is established based on DEP DWP well pumping rates or default values.

<sup>2</sup> Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

<sup>3</sup> EPA Envirofacts

<sup>4</sup> EPA EJSCREEN

<sup>5</sup> 2018: American Community Survey data from US Census

EPA performed inspections and assessment activities in the early 1980s and the Town performed assessment from 2015 to 2019. The contamination in the settling ponds/lagoons extends to a depth of 4 feet. MassDEP assigned Release Tracking Number (RTN) 4-21606 to the release in 2008. While there is no evidence of contaminant impacts to standing water in the lagoons or to surrounding groundwater, the sediments are characterized as hazardous waste, due to toxicity<sup>6</sup>. With two of the settling ponds/lagoons hugging Ten Mile River and direct discharge pipe to the river, the fenced enclosure on 3 sides mitigates a Potential Condition of Imminent Hazard (IH)<sup>7</sup> by impeding trespass in the lagoons, but does not prevent contaminants from migrating into the river, groundwater, private drinking water wells, surrounding residential homes or the riparian floodplain and its sensitive ecosystem. Despite the Town-installed fence enclosure surrounding accessible areas of the property, trespassers continue to access the Site, risking their health and safety.

**1.b. Revitalization of the Target Area (20 points):** 1.b.i. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans (10 points): The Town has appropriated funding to perform an engineering feasibility analysis of the Site dam and the adjacent Pond Street Bridge, to improve infrastructure in the target area and expects to apply for state funding in FY22 to address repairs and upgrades. Despite the Town's investment in infrastructure, cleanup of the Site remains crucial for implementation of the Town's strategy to revitalize the North Seekonk target area and redevelopment of the Site for affordable housing, light commercial use, solar energy, and publicly-accessible open space. Planning efforts to revitalize the Site and target area include the Housing Production Plan, Master Plan Update, Seekonk Bikeway Initiative, Five-Year Capital Plan and the Economic Development Plan. The site is located within a **Revitalization Priority Area** and has been identified as a Priority Development Site<sup>8</sup>. Over the past several years, Seekonk has maintained a focus on economic development through innovative planning efforts in partnership with SRPEDD<sup>9</sup> and continual review of the Town's regulatory provisions and permit process. Planning efforts have included the development of a permitting guide, business outreach materials, development and adoption of a Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Program for qualifying projects, and development of an update to the Economic Development Element of the Seekonk Master Plan (including identification of the ADW site as a key redevelopment opportunity); establishment of a Technical Review Committee to facilitate staff review and resolution of identified issues, developed and adopted electronic permitting for municipal permits and applications and an on-going review of the Town's regulations and by-laws with regard to development to ensure that all regulatory provisions are up to date and not in conflict with each other. These efforts have resulted in approximately 500,000 sf of new and reinvestment in existing commercial and industrial development, including the recent development of a 250,000sf FedEx distribution facility, creating 180 jobs in that project alone. Seekonk has also been successful in managing residential growth, maintaining its designation as a Massachusetts Housing Choice Community during a recent recertification by MA DHCD and balancing housing development and open space protection through zoning innovations, such as conservation subdivisions. Cleanup and reuse of the site will provide important employment opportunities to the target area and the four adjacent Opportunity Zone communities (N. Attleboro, MA, Cumberland, RI, Pawtucket, RI and E. Providence, RI) and is expected to result in 50-75 new jobs. Revitalization of the target area will

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<sup>6</sup> Based on Lead Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) exceedances

<sup>7</sup> Imminent Hazard means that immediate action must be taken to reduce or eliminate the exposure at the site because short-term exposure (five years or less) poses a risk of harm to human health. An Imminent Hazard does not mean that health effects will occur. It means that health effects could result from short term exposures, and therefore immediate action to reduce or eliminate exposures is warranted.

<sup>8</sup> 2013 SRPEDD Southcoast Rail Corridor Plan

<sup>9</sup> Southeastern Regional Planning Agency serves a regional community of 27 cities and towns in southeastern Massachusetts

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**Attleboro Dye Works**, Seekonk, Massachusetts

be accomplished through cleanup of the site to accommodate redevelopment, with affordable housing for the elderly and veterans in the target area, light commercial use and public recreational space. The intention is to redevelop the existing impacted footprint of the site to the fullest extent possible while retaining existing greenspace for recreation/walking trails and wildlife habitat with vital flood storage capacity. Site redevelopment also will include public access to the riverfront, including a kayak/canoe launch to promote recreation along the Ten Mile River, along with walking trails, and a restaurant and small shops to incorporate a “village” setting and enliven the target area. Based on public engagement discussions and surveys associated with the Master Plan Update, there was a resounding interest in alternative means of transportation, whether by bicycle, on foot, or through the use of public transportation. The revitalization of the site will include linkages to the planned Seekonk Bikeway and establish a bus stop at the site to accommodate residents in the target area. We also will strive to incorporate sustainable energy as part of redevelopment. Renewable energy may be implemented by the installation of solar arrays at the site or as part of the new building development, similar to the successful 2010 installation of a solar array at our DPW facility, through the use of state and federal funding. Site cleanup will provide increased access to the dam and evaluation of its structural integrity.

**1.b.ii. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy (10 points):** Cleanup of the Site and repair or removal of the dam are crucial for the Town’s planned reuse efforts. Cleanup of the contaminated settling ponds/lagoons and surrounding soils will prevent the threat of migration of contaminants to the river and surrounding residences and church in the target area, which could be exacerbated by flooding and threaten water supplies, indoor air quality, basements, residents and workers, and Ten Mile River wildlife corridor. We expect a reduction of adverse health impacts in the target area associated with site contaminants, including reductions in cancer rates to sensitive populations in the target area, especially children, elderly and veterans. Mitigation of potential impacts to drinking water and sensitive ecosystems is expected. Preservation of portions of the site as greenspace will support the health and well-being of all populations in the target area by enhancing recreational opportunities and improving public health with access to the Ten Mile River for canoeing/kayaking and walking trails and linkages to the proposed bike path. Site reuse will provide much-needed affordable housing for the elderly and veterans in the target area. Furthermore, the village-setting redevelopment of the Site will serve as a catalyst for the target area and is anticipated to enhance the Town’s revitalization efforts while reducing crime in the target area. The Town’s MVP Plan identifies high priority vulnerabilities in the target area with to Site contaminants and their potential for off-site migration with climate change, which will be mitigated by cleanup and site reuse. The Town continues to work create affordable housing opportunities through the provision of affordable units via its voluntary inclusionary zoning provisions, review of MGL Chap 40B “Comprehensive Permits” for affordable housing projects, partnering with non-profit Community Development organizations, and exploring opportunities for town supported affordable housing development through site assessment and remediation as is the case for the Site. We also strive to incorporate sustainable energy as part of redevelopment.

**1c. Strategy for Leveraging Resources (15 points)**

**1.c.i. Resources needed for Site Reuse (10 points):** The Town has several options to leverage funding to support cleanup and redevelopment of the Site.

Secured	Eligible	Funding Opportunity
✓	✓	<u>MassDevelopment</u> <sup>10</sup> : Awarded a \$100K Brownfields Assessment Grant for in 2015. We are eligible to apply for a Site Readiness grant to perform a

<sup>10</sup> MassDevelopment is the state’s development and finance agency and provides Brownfields funding.

		feasibility study for infrastructure upgrades. Developers can apply for loans & guarantees, bond financing and tax credits.
	✓	<b>MassWorks<sup>11</sup> infrastructure grants:</b> The Town is eligible to apply for infrastructure grants, including Complete Streets Improvements
✓	✓	<b>State Chapter 90 DOT funding:</b> We have been allotted \$585K in Chapter 90 FY'21 state local transportation funding, which can be applied to additional infrastructure improvements in the target area.
✓	✓	<b>Green Community Grant:</b> Awarded \$160K in 2019. Eligible to apply for additional funding for energy efficiency measures for new development.
✓	✓	<b>MVP Community:</b> Eligible to apply for MVP Action grants to implement the climate change resilience measures outlined in our MVP Plan that can be applied to new development.
	✓	<b>Housing Choice Community:</b> Eligible to compete for state infrastructure grants to support housing development.
	✓	<b>CDBG<sup>12</sup>:</b> We will apply for state CDBG funding, which can be allocated to a developer or property owner for affordable housing.
	✓	<b>DHCD<sup>13</sup>:</b> Will leverage funding for affordable housing development through the DHCD fund, is available to the Town and developers.

1.c.ii. **Use of Existing Infrastructure (5 points):** The Town will utilize the existing infrastructure at the Site, including water, electric, and gas connections. Since the Town does not have sewer utility, redevelopment is anticipated to include a private wastewater “package plant”. The target area is connected to public water, along with electric, natural gas, and communications (i.e., cable, high-internet, fiber optics). New development is anticipated to utilize and improve existing infrastructure, along with upgrading stormwater discharges by implementing green stormwater infrastructure (GSI)<sup>14</sup>. The Town will promote energy efficiency and sustainability for all new development. Planned enhancements of public transportation infrastructure include new walking and biking connections and a new bus stop.

## **2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (35 Points)**

### **2.a. Community Need (20 points): 2.a.i. The Community's Need for Funding (5 points)**

With over 39 properties in tax foreclosure, the Town is carrying outstanding taxes losses totaling \$386,823 which includes \$97,377 for the Site. Many of our elderly and low-income residents in the target area rely on property tax credits, property tax work-off programs and fuel, medical and meal assistance to meet their basic needs. Relying on volunteers, the Town recently provided numerous support services, including \$271K in fuel assistance to 285 households; over 7,500 meals; outreach/advocacy to over 3,096 seniors and families and over 41,000 free lunches and 6,000 reduced cost lunches to our school children. Seekonk's Dept. of Public Works (DPW) has many capital equipment needs that must be addressed due to the age of our equipment and reliance on state aid. It was estimated in 1997 that to adequately implement and maintain a successful road improvement program it would require \$850,000 annually. By today's standards, that calculates to over \$2.6 million annually to sufficiently support the needs of a pavement management program, which is severely under-funded.

<sup>11</sup> The MassWorks Infrastructure Program is a competitive state grant program that provides the largest and most flexible source of capital funds to municipalities and other eligible public entities primarily for public infrastructure projects that support and accelerate housing production, spur private development, and create jobs throughout the Commonwealth.

<sup>12</sup> The Community Development Block Program is administered by the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

<sup>13</sup> Department of Housing and Community Development

<sup>14</sup> GSI is proven, *sustainable* flood-prevention strategy

2.a.i.i. Threats to Sensitive Populations (15 points): (1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations (5 points): A high percentage of the Town's elderly, children, veterans and linguistically isolated (Spanish-speaking) residents live within the target area and amongst the industrial facilities and abandoned Brownfields sites, having detrimental effects on the well-being of the area residents. These sites, along with the over 39 foreclosed properties in Seekonk, create a blighted, socially and economically-depressed target area. Sandwiched between larger urban areas, Seekonk sees 88% higher crime rates than those of similarly sized towns in Massachusetts<sup>15</sup>. In addition to the public safety concerns in the target area, there are health and safety concerns at the Site itself, including the collapsing buildings that are contaminated with asbestos and other contaminants. These contaminated buildings and the debris pile, over time, will continue to deteriorate and fall into the Ten Mile River, which could obstruct the river and cause flooding and spread contaminants throughout the target area. The condition of the dam at the site is unknown because it cannot be accessed and evaluated without abating and removing the burned building rubble, presenting a hazard of failure and flooding of the target area. The Cleanup will remove public safety and health threats while the increased tax revenue from the redevelopment will allow us to supplement Town support services. (2) Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions (5 points): There is evidence of heightened levels in the occurrence of chronic diseases in the Town and target area. According to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH), cancers of the breast, colon/rectum, prostate and uterus are higher than expected<sup>16</sup>. Petroleum hydrocarbons, PAHs and heavy metals at the Site are carcinogenic. From 2011-2012 and 2015-2016, the prevalence of pediatric asthma in the community was higher than expected<sup>17</sup>, which can be exacerbated by the asbestos in the crumbling site buildings that can become friable. Site cleanup will mitigate these human health concerns and will be shared with our community health partners. (3) Disproportionately Impacted Populations (5 points): Linguistically-isolated (Spanish-speaking) individuals, children and elderly populations in the target area are in the 80-90th percentile, and a high veteran population (8.7%). Seekonk continues to lack affordable housing options as well as assisted living or continuing care options for its senior citizens. Children living in the target area are at greater risk for contaminant exposure and are more susceptible to health impacts associated with old housing stock and the drinking water supply. Petroleum contamination in groundwater can accumulate in indoor air. During flood events, heavy metals in Ten Mile River sediments could spread through the target area and leave behind contaminated shallow soils with increased pathways for exposure. Flooding can also cause hazardous mold accumulation in the neighborhood, with airborne spore dispersal. Cleanup of the site will mitigate contaminant risks and improved infrastructure will attenuate flood hazards.

**2.b. Community Engagement (15 points):** Similar to our assessment efforts, we will continue to foster community engagement and integrate revitalization plans with our project partners. In addition to the Town's Human Services and Council on Aging, Health Agent, Veteran's Agent, Town Planner and Conservation Agent, these partners have been selected based on their ongoing commitment to the target area and/or their mission's alignment to the Town's reuse strategy. **Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD)** is a regional planning agency serving 27 cities and towns in Southeastern Massachusetts. **Ten Mile River Watershed Council (TMRWC)** is a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation and restoration of the Ten Mile River and its watershed. **Memorial Baptist Church** is located in the target area and within 1,000 feet of the Site and is has a vibrant congregation that participates in community enhancement and revitalization efforts. **MassDevelopment**, the state's finance and

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<sup>15</sup> Neighborhood Scout

<sup>16</sup> Observed and Expected Case Counts, with Standardized Incident Ratios at 95% level of probability, 2011-2015

<sup>17</sup> Massachusetts Environmental Public Health Tracking. Massachusetts Department of Public Health.



development agency, offers financing and real estate solutions to support companies and nonprofits, increase housing, eliminate blight, and drive economic growth in the state, including Brownfields funding.

<b>SRPEDD:</b> Don Sullivan, Economic Development/Community Development Director, (508) 824-1367; <a href="mailto:dsullivan@srpedd.org">dsullivan@srpedd.org</a> . <i>Provide planning and economic development support</i>
<b>Memorial Baptist Church:</b> Rev. Del Desmosthenes; (508) 761-5142; <i>Engagement with community and provide meeting space</i>
<b>NeighborWorks Southern Massachusetts:</b> Normand Grenier, (617) 770-2227; <a href="mailto:ngrenier@nwsoma.org">ngrenier@nwsoma.org</a> ; <i>Affordable housing; home financing; education and outreach support</i>
<b>Ten Mile River</b> Watershed Council, Keith Gonsalves, President, (401) 474-3813; <a href="mailto:keith@tenmileriver.net">keith@tenmileriver.net</a> ; <i>Provide support on Ten Mile River access/ recreational opportunities</i>
<b>MassDevelopment:</b> Mary Ellen Defrias, VP; (508) 678-0533; <a href="mailto:mdefrias@massdevelopment.com">mdefrias@massdevelopment.com</a> <i>Brownfields Cleanup funding; Developer financing; Tax credits; Developer RFPs</i>

**2.b.i.i.i. Incorporating Community Input (5 points):** The Town has offered extensive community outreach throughout all of its planning initiatives and will continue to implement effective strategies to ensure that the community is informed, engaged and provided with opportunities for input in addressing their concerns. We will build on our recent community outreach sessions, including the 2019 MVP Community Resilience Building Workshop, which included two listening sessions held at accessible locations, online postings and a public comment period. We received a number of comments from the public and stakeholders, which were incorporated into the MVP Plan. We will replicate the successes of the Town's recent Brownfields assessment outreach, by performing door-to-door canvassing and neighborhood meetings, especially with our community partners and surrounding residents. As COVID-19 precautions necessitate, we will utilize electronic measures (i.e., Zoom meetings), social media (i.e., Seekonk TV9, Facebook, Twitter), and/or socially-distanced outdoor meetings to foster two-way communication. The Town will utilize its community organizations and leverage technology and social media to ensure that the public is continually engaged on project progress and is empowered to voice their opinions and needs for the target area. To foster collaboration, we will continue to employ local meeting places that accommodate disabled, linguistically-isolated and elderly access, including churches, schools, community buildings and Town Hall. Given the linguistically-isolated population in the target area, we will utilize a Spanish-speaking translator as well. To motivate residents and stakeholders in the target area, we will demonstrate that their input is being incorporated into the project and showcase feedback through the use of posters and charrettes, which will be posted throughout the neighborhood, including the town hall, senior center, library, schools and local meeting spaces. We will also share the results of online surveys, photograph site activities and provide periodic summaries of site and target area progress, which will be shared on Town and community organization websites and other forms of social media, and strive to be transparent in discussing proposed redevelopment scenarios to ensure that the public is continually engaged.

### **3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS**

**3.a. Proposed Cleanup Plan (10 points)<sup>18</sup>:** Cleanup of 2 lagoons will be conducted in accordance with the state environmental cleanup regulations under the Massachusetts Contingency

<sup>18</sup> Based on the industrial processes that formerly took place at the Site, The Town did not identify legacy sources of PCB contamination (i.e., oil-filled transformers or other electrical equipment likely to contain PCBs) that could have contributed to the presence of PCBs in sediments associated with the lagoons. It is possible that low concentrations of non-legacy PCBs could have been generated during on-site treatment of wastewaters generated during dyeing operations and this past practice could be a likely source of the PCBs in sediment. Accordingly, the PCB-contaminated sediments are considered an Excluded PCB Product as defined by 40 CFR §761.3 and need not be managed as PCB Remediation Waste under the federal PCB regulations (40 CFR §761).



Plan (MCP)<sup>19</sup> under the management of the Town's selected Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) and performed by licensed contractors. Cleanup plans will be discussed and integrated in the Community Relations Plan (CRP). The cleanup plan will incorporate EPA Principles for Greener Cleanups. A Phase IV Remedy Implementation Plan (RIP) by the selected QEP's Massachusetts Licensed Site Professional (LSP)<sup>20</sup>, outlining the proposed cleanup plan and status reports will be prepared. Subsequent to the completion of cleanup activities, a Permanent Solution Statement (PSS) will be prepared, which will include a human health risk characterization and ecological risk characterization, to assess risks for unrestricted site usage. All local, state and federal permits will be obtained and a Health & Safety Plan will be prepared, prior to the implementation of cleanup activities, and all Site personnel will be properly licensed and/or certified to perform and oversee cleanup activities, including OSHA HAZWOPER certifications. Cleanup is anticipated to be performed over a 4-week duration.

1. Site Security and Stormwater Controls: Construction fencing with filter fabric, will be installed and maintained during cleanup activities. Erosion and sedimentation controls will be installed.
2. Dust and Odor Suppression & Monitoring: In addition to the placement of filter fabric at the security fence, a water truck will be mobilized at the Site to apply a water mist to building materials and soils during cleanup activities, to mitigate dust impacts to the surrounding neighborhood. Dust monitoring and odor suppression measures will be implemented.
3. Dewatering will be conducted to lower the water table and perform lagoon sediment excavation activities "in the dry". Dewatered groundwater will be transferred to opposite lagoons. Dewatering may be reduced if excavation activities are scheduled during the dry season.
4. Field-screening of lagoon sediments for organic vapors during excavation will be conducted using a photoionization detector (PID) and we will use Dexsil® PCBs and chlorinated organics testing kits. Excavation will be guided by field screening, along with visual and olfactory cues.
5. Excavation: Contaminated sediments will be excavated to a depth of 4 feet and transferred to lined and covered rolloffs or temporarily stored as stockpiles, which will be lined and covered by 6-MIL thickness polyethylene sheeting. An estimated 1,600 tons of contaminated sediments are anticipated to be excavated. Sediments will be transported to a licensed receiving facility under a MassDEP bill of lading or hazardous waste manifest.
6. Confirmatory sampling: Post-excavation sampling will be conducted, to include the collection of soil samples for laboratory analysis of VPH and EPH and PAH analytes, which are the petroleum analytes recommended by MassDEP to characterize risks posed by the release of petroleum products to the environment<sup>21</sup>, along with PCBs, and priority pollutant metals.
7. Site restoration will include the backfilling of the lagoons with clean fill.
8. Performance Monitoring: Although there is no evidence of groundwater impacts, one groundwater remedial performance monitoring will be conducted for the same analytes, using EPA low flow/low stress methods.

### **3.b. Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs (25 points)**

**3.b.i. Project Implementation (10 points): Task 1: Cooperative Agreement Oversight:** The Town has established a Brownfields Steering Committee, comprised of local elected officials, Town

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<sup>19</sup> The Massachusetts Contingency Plan is the state's environmental regulation that provides for the protection of health, safety, public welfare and the environment by establishing requirements and procedures for the activities and cleanup of oil or hazardous materials.

<sup>20</sup> In 1993, Massachusetts created a model program that privatized the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the Commonwealth. **Licensed Site Professionals (LSPs)** are authorized by the Commonwealth to work on behalf of property owners, operators, and other responsible parties to oversee the assessment and cleanup of contamination that has been released into the environment. LSPs are scientists, engineers, and public health specialists with significant professional expertise in oil and hazardous material contamination. LSPs are governed by the Massachusetts Board of Registration of Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Professionals, also known as the LSP Board.

<sup>21</sup> Characterizing Risks Posed by Petroleum Contaminated Sites: Implementation of the MADEP VPH/EPH Approach. Final Policy. Oct. 31, 2002

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personnel, business community members, and community organizations. MassDEP and EPA Brownfields staff will be invited to sit on the Committee. The Town will prepare a Request for Proposal (RFP) and review responses to the RFP, conduct interviews and select a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) and Cleanup contractor. We will also perform program management and communication with regulatory personnel, community officials and the public. EPA ACRES reporting will be conducted throughout the duration of the project. **Task 2: Community Engagement:** We will hold a series of public meetings to engage local stakeholders about the cleanup and proposed redevelopment. We will prepare public outreach materials and conduct extensive outreach and communication with residents and businesses prior to undertaking the cleanup/abatement efforts, during remediation, and following the successful completion of remediation, all as part of our prepared Community Relations Plan (CRP). **Task 3: Cleanup:** The cleanup will be conducted by licensed contractors through the oversight by the Town's QEP. The details of the cleanup will be outlined in the Proposed Cleanup Plan and attached Draft ABCA. **Task 4: Reporting and Reuse Planning:** The QEP will prepare the required MassDEP reports for the site, as outlined in the Proposed Cleanup Plan and attached Draft ABCA.

3.b.i.i. Anticipated Project Schedule (5 points):

Schedule of Activities in 3-Year Period		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Establish BF Committee	•											
	Issue RFP/Select QEP	•											
	Issue RFP/Select Cleanup Contractor			•									
	EPA reporting	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	BF Committee meetings	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
2	Community Relations Plan	•											
	Public meetings	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
3	Bid Specifications		•										
	Cleanup				•	•	•						
	Groundwater Performance Monitoring								•		•		
4	Draft ABCA Public Meeting	•											
	Finalize ABCA		•										
	Phase IV RIP		•										
	Phase IV RIP Status Reports				•		•		•		•		
	Permanent Solution Statement											•	
	Reuse Planning				•		•		•		•		•

3.b.i.i.i. Task/Activity Lead (5 points): The Town Administrator (TA) and Finance Director will serve as the Leads for Task 1-Cooperative Agreement Oversight, with support from the Brownfields Steering Committee, QEP, Assessors Dept., and legal counsel. The Conservation Agent will lead Task 2-Community Engagement, with support from our Project partners, Health Dept. and QEP, including the use of translators. For Task 3-The TA, with support from an LSP, for execution of Task 3, report preparation, and interpretation of federal and state regulatory requirements and interfacing with regulatory authorities. The TA will provide direction to Town staff for implementation support. The TA and Town Planner will lead Task 4-Reporting and Reuse Planning. We will obtain support from our QEP on reporting.

**3.b.iv. Outputs (5 points):** Outputs to be completed within the 3-year period of performance include issuance of RFPs; Contract with QEP and Cleanup Contractor; issuance of reports, including quarterly ACRES quarterly reports, Draft and Final ABCAs, CRP, state regulatory reports; community engagement program; reuse plan. An active community engagement program that fosters two-way communication. Project schedules and milestones for activities from cleanup and reuse planning. Meetings, presentations, and materials, including multilingual documents, posters, flyers. Cleanup data to assess potential risk to human health and/or the environment. A remediated site that achieves a “Permanent Solution” and a plan for site redevelopment.

**3.c. Cost Estimates (20 points)**

<b>Budget Categories</b>	<b>Task 1 Coop. Agreement Oversight</b>	<b>Task 2 Community Engagement</b>	<b>Task 3 Cleanup</b>	<b>Task 4 Reporting and Reuse Planning</b>	<b>Total</b>
Personnel	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	<b>\$10,000</b>
Fringe Benefits*					
Travel	\$2,000				<b>\$2,000</b>
Equipment					
Supplies					
Contractual	\$3,400	\$1,700	\$472,900	\$10,000	<b>\$488,000</b>
Other					
<b>Total Federal Funding</b>	<b>\$7,900</b>	<b>\$4,200</b>	<b>\$475,400</b>	<b>\$12,500</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>
Cost Share (20% of requested federal funds)	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$92,500	\$2,500	<b>\$100,000</b>

*\*Fringe Benefits are included in Personnel costs line item*

**Task 1 Budget:** 50 staff hrs @ \$50/hr=\$2,500 \$3,400 QEP support; Travel is for one EPA Brownfields conference (i.e., est. \$2K conference for airfare, hotel, per diem, and expenses). *The cost share is anticipated to be \$2,500 for this task.* **Task 2 Budget:** 50 staff hrs @ \$50/hr=\$2,500 \$1,700 QEP support. *The cost share is anticipated to be \$2,500 for this task.* **Task 3 Budget:** 50 staff hrs @ \$50/hr=\$2,500 and QEP support @ \$46,400 for bid specifications, oversight, sampling and lab analysis and equipment and Cleanup contractor costs of \$424,500 (mobilization @ \$12,393; labor and equipment @ \$152,523; waste disposal-1600 tons @ \$159.60/ton=\$255,360) and demobilization @ \$4,224. *The cost share is anticipated to be \$92,500.* **Task 4 Budget:** 50 staff hrs @ \$50/hr=\$2,500 \$10K QEP support (reports/meetings). *The cost share is anticipated to be \$2,500. The Town anticipates the fulfillment of the cost share through staff labor (i.e., meetings, community outreach, QEP/Contractor management). The Town will also supply personnel, heavy equipment, vegetation clearing, clean fill and grass seed/turf for Site restoration and fence rental. The Town anticipates supplemental MassDevelopment Brownfields Cleanup funding to address cleanup of the 3<sup>rd</sup> lagoon and will be applied to the cost share.*

**3.d. Measuring Environmental Results (5 points)**

Our anticipated outputs from the Brownfields Program are technical and quantitative reports that will provide the Town with the next steps to move the site forward. We also will measure the success of public engagement by requesting our community partners to help us measure the qualitative and quantitative outcomes of community engagement. Additionally, we will measure project success beyond the completion of the Brownfields Assessment program by increases in tax revenue, number of jobs, decrease in crime and redevelopment; prepare quarterly reports; and update ACRES to document site progress. The Site will be brought into state compliance, moving towards redevelopment, attracting developer interest, and achieving regulatory closure.

#### **4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE**

**4.a. Programmatic Capability:** This grant will be managed through the Town Administrator and departmental staff, whom are successfully managing multiple federal and state grants totaling approximately \$1.5M. Together, these staff serve on multiple teams with the community, state and local officials and developers and serve as an integral force in the revitalization of the target area. They have also participated in community engagement and built teams of stakeholders. Town Administrator since 2014, Shawn Cadime leveraged his background in finance to lift the Town's Standard & Poors Bond rating from BBB to AA+ in just two years by working with his administrative team to build accountability and sound financial practices. Finance Director for over 11 years, Bruce Alexander provides direct oversight and management of all grant funding. In addition, each department head is expected to provide oversight, needed documentation and required reporting in a timely and efficient manner. The Town will continue to partner with several key staff at SRPEDD to provide planning support, including Economic Development/Community Development Director Donald Sullivan, Environmental Program Director Bill Napolitano, and Deputy Director/Comprehensive Planning Manager Sandy Conaty. SRPEDD has partnered with the Town on multiple projects, including funding and drafting an Open Space and Recreation Management Plan, Electric City Aggregation Project, Bikeway Neighborhood Study and Regional Bidding/Sourcing. Our Town Planner, John Aubin III, will work directly with SRPEDD on site development planning. Our Conservation Agent, Jennifer Miller, will provide support on the redevelopment, including permitting requirements. Brittney Faria, Director of Human Services and Council on Aging, will provide input and support on the needs of the elderly. Our Health Agent, Jessica Horsman, will provide support to the team in responding to health concerns associated with the Attleboro Dye Works site. Veteran's Agent James LaFlame will provide an important interface with the veterans in the target area.

Acquiring Additional Resources: The Town will adhere to state<sup>22</sup> and municipal public procurement requirements and obtain public bids to procure a QEP and a cleanup contractor. Our internal system includes our Accounting Department and Town Administrator, which will form an internal team to prepare Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and to perform reviews of proposals and interviews (if necessary), prior to QEP and contractor selection. The QEP will be selected initially and will prepare cleanup bid specifications to support the cleanup contractor RFP. We will also rely on SRPEDD staff to provide reuse planning support, utilizing separate funding.

#### **4.b. Past Performance and Accomplishments (10 points)**

##### **4.b.i. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant (6 points)**

**(1) Accomplishments (5 points):** The Town of Seekonk was awarded a FY17 EPA Brownfields Site-Specific Assessment Grant for the Attleboro Dye Works Site. We accomplished the assessment of soil, groundwater, lagoon/canal sediments throughout the Site. Furthermore, we performed limited asbestos abatement to accommodate drilling within the building footprint, with the support of a structural engineering assessment. We performed sampling of private drinking water wells and soil and groundwater assessment at an abutting residential property and assessment of irrigation water used by the abutting church. The assessment has provided the details required to support state regulatory reporting requirements and the selection of a feasible remedial strategy.

**(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements (5 points):** The Town has complied with quarterly ACRES reporting requirements, including financial and progress reports, and all of the grant monies have been expended. The Town has complied with all EPA grant requirements.

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<sup>22</sup> Enacted in 1990, Chapter 30B of the Massachusetts General Laws, the Uniform Procurement Act, establishes uniform procedures for local governments to use when contracting for supplies, services, and real property.

## **Threshold Criteria Response**

## **THRESHOLD CRITERIA FOR CLEANUP GRANTS**

### **1. Applicant Eligibility**

The Town of Seekonk, Massachusetts is eligible to apply for an EPA Brownfields Assessment grant because it is a General Purpose Unit of Government.

### **2. Previously Awarded Cleanup Grants**

The site has not received funding from a previously awarded EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant.

### **3. Site Ownership**

The Town of Seekonk is the sole owner of the Site, which was acquired through a tax taking on November 6, 2019.

### **4. Basic Site Information**

- a) **Name of Site:** Former Attleboro Dye Works site
- b) **Address:** 36 Maple Avenue, Seekonk, MA.
- c) **Owner:** The Town of Seekonk is the Site property owner. The last owner was R.O.C. Realty Corp., which was dissolved via bankruptcy in 2012.

### **5. Status and History of Contamination at Site**

- a) **Site Contamination:** The Site is contaminated by hazardous substances.
- b) **Operational History and Current Use of Site:** The Attleboro Dyeing and Finishing Corporation occupied the Site from 1920 to the 1980s. Facility operations included the dyeing and finishing of textiles. Various commercial/industrial operations occupied the Site from the 1980s to the 2000s. Former dye processes conducted at the facility included the use of dye fixing agents, and waste dye carriers that integrated the mixing, transfer and storage of heavy metals and petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. These activities occurred during the 60+-year operation of the facility. Two source areas of contaminant sludges were identified in three settling ponds (“lagoons”), drainage channels and roof drain outfall locations. The lagoons are located along the western portion of the Site. According to historic reports, water from the Ten Mile River Pond (formed by a dam at the westerly Ten Mile River) was routed from an underground culvert to beneath the former manufacturing building and to a manmade channel/raceway. This water (along with municipal water) was used for dyeing and finishing processes. According to historic reports, up to 20 kettles (250 to 1500-gallon capacity) were located within the manufacturing building for dyeing processes. Prior to the 1960s, wastewater from the dyeing and finishing processes was routed directly to the river. In the 1960s, wastewater was diverted to the settling ponds/lagoons (for sludge accumulation) and wastewater was subsequently discharged to the river. A former surface water raceway was located south of the Site buildings, which appears to have been used to receive wastewater from lagoons. In addition, historical aerial

photographs suggest the potential that this raceway may have connected to westerly abutting wetlands. A fourth suspect settling pond was observed in a 1961 aerial photograph, located west of Settling Ponds #2/#3, suggesting the potential for the accumulation of additional waste within this area. Various commercial/industrial operations occupied the Site from the 1980's to the 2000's. A fire occurred on May 1, 2012, which destroyed over 50% of Site buildings. The Town erected a temporary fence along the southern portion of the Site in 2013 to restrict Site access. The Site is unoccupied.

- c) Environmental Concerns at the Site: A release was reported to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) on October 24, 2008 by R.O.C. Realty Corporation as a Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) 120-Day Reporting Condition. MassDEP assigned Release Tracking Number (RTN) 4-21606 to the release. Concentrations of heavy metals detected in surficial sediment in two of the Site lagoons (#2 and #3) in 2008 were determined to constitute a MCP Condition of Imminent Hazard (IH). The Condition of IH was mitigated through installation of a fenced enclosure in 2008, as a measure to restrict access and potential exposure to contaminants. The results of sediment sampling at three settling ponds/lagoons and the 800-foot Mill Canal (which extends onto private property indicate lagoon sediment sampling indicate concentrations of heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and petroleum hydrocarbons at levels exceeding applicable state and federal standards and criteria; concentrations of metals were also detected in sediments at Ten Mile River, and associated with Site contaminant impacts, along with background conditions; Concentrations of metals have been detected in shallow soils adjacent to the lagoons at levels above state standards. There is no evidence of contaminant impacts to Site groundwater. Based on the results of the 2013 hazardous materials building survey conducted by EPA, there is evidence of numerous hazardous materials, including friable asbestos-containing materials (ACM) in exterior construction and demolition (C&D) debris piles from the fire. EPA conducted a Removal Action in 2016 to remove visible ACM from the debris pile and additional abatement measures were performed in 2018 to accommodate drilling performed during the EPA Site-Specific Assessment.
- d) How the site become contaminated and the nature and extent of contamination: Contamination is attributed to historic operations of the former Attleboro Dyeing and Finishing Corporation facility. Contaminant impacts to lagoon and canal sediments extend to approximately 4 feet in depth. Surficial soil impacts at the western and northwestern portions of the Site extent to an approximate depth of 3 feet below ground surface. Based on the results of off-Site sampling, there is no evidence of the horizontal migration of contaminant impacts to soil or groundwater. There is evidence of arsenic impacts to irrigation water at the abutting church at a level below state standards. It is noted that an approximate 50-foot section of Mill Canal is located within the property boundary and the remaining 750 feet is located within private property.

6. **Brownfields Site Definition:** The Site is (a) not listed or proposed for listing on the National Priorities List; (b) Not subject to unilateral administrative orders, court orders, administrative orders on consent, or judicial consent decrees issued to or



entered into parties under CERCLA and (c) not subject to the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the U.S. government.

7. **Environmental Assessment Required for Cleanup Proposals:** An Interim Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) and Interim Phase III Identification, Evaluation, and Selection of Comprehensive Remedial Action Alternatives and Remedial Action Plan (Phase III RAP), prepared by Ransom Consulting, Inc., dated November 30, 2017, on behalf of the Town. A Phase II CSA and Phase III RAP were prepared on September 30, 2020.
8. **Enforcement or Other Actions:** There are no known ongoing or anticipated environmental enforcement or other actions related to the Brownfields site for which funding is sought. There are no inquiries or orders from federal, state, or local government entities that the Town is aware of regarding the responsibility of any party (including the applicant) for the contamination, or hazardous substances at the site, including any liens.
9. **Sites Requiring a Property-Specific Determination:** The property does not require a Property-Specific Determination. EPA has not initiated an involuntary action to address PCB contamination under the Toxic Substances and Control Act.
10. **Threshold Criteria Related to CERCLA/Petroleum Liability**
  - a. **Property Ownership Eligibility-Hazardous Substances Sites**
    - i. **EXEMPTIONS TO CERCLA LIABILITY**
      3. **Property Acquired Under Certain Circumstances by Units of State and Local Government**
        - a) The Town of Seekonk acquired the property as a taking, due to tax delinquency.
        - b) The Town of Seekonk acquired the property on November 6, 2019.
        - c) The disposal of hazardous substances occurred before the Town of Seekonk acquired the property.
        - d) The Town of Seekonk had not caused or contributed to any release of hazardous substances at the site.
        - e) The Town of Seekonk has not, at any time, arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances at the site or transported hazardous substances to the site.
11. **Cleanup Authority and Oversight Structure**
  - a. The site is currently designated as a MCP disposal site under Release Tracking Number (RTN) 4-21606 and enrolled in the MassDEP environmental program. All Cleanup activities will be conducted in adherence to the MCP, 310 CMR 40.000.
  - b. The Town will request access from downgradient property owners, if needed, to perform cleanup and/or monitoring activities and will request support from MassDEP, if necessary.

**12. Community Notification**

- a. **Draft Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives:** A Copy of the Draft ABCA was available for public review at at Town Hall offices during business hours and on the Town's website. The Draft ABCA was updated to include costs for capping, which was a public comment.
- b. **Community Notification Ad:** A public notice was published in The Sun Chronicle newspaper on October 5, 2020.
- c. **Public Meeting:** A public meeting was held on October 19, 2020
- d. **Submission of Community Notification Documents:** A copy of the Draft ABCA, public notice and public meeting sign in sheet are attached.

**13. Statutory Cost Share:**

- a. The cost share will be met through the use of labor, equipment and materials for Cooperative Agreement Oversight, Community Engagement, Cleanup and Reporting. The Town has applied for a FY21 MassDevelopment Brownfields Cleanup Grant, which will be applied to the Cleanup task.
- b. A hardship waiver of the cost share for Cleanup is not being requested.

**Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives-Preliminary Evaluation**  
**Attleboro Dye Works**  
**Settling Pond/Lagoon Remediation**  
**36 Maple Avenue**  
**Seekonk, Massachusetts**

## **I. Introduction & Background**

### **Site Location**

The 7.8-acre Attleboro Dye Works site (“Site”) is located along the Ten Mile River within a residential neighborhood along the northern portion of town.

### Forecasted Climate Conditions

According to the Massachusetts Climate Change Adaption Report<sup>1</sup>, the impacts of climate change are wide-ranging and growing in severity in Massachusetts, with impacts from sea level rise, storm events, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions and changing weather patterns. As a coastal state, storm surges have broad implications and impacts to infrastructure, natural resources and ecosystems, including drinking water supplies. The financial impacts are expected to be very high.

### **Previous Site Use(s) and any previous cleanup/contamination**

The 7.8-acre ADW Site consists of three parcels identified by the Town as Map 31, Lot 477; Map 32, Lot 6; and Map 32, Lot 9. The Town acquired the property as a tax taking on November 6, 2019.

- The Site is located within an area of mixed commercial and residential use, and is abutted to the north by Ten Mile River (“river”); to the northeast by Ten Mile River Pond (“pond”), which was formed by a dam; to the southeast by an automotive repair facility and residences; to the southeast by a church; to the south by Maple Avenue; to the southwest by residences; and, to the west by undeveloped land. The Pond is intermittently dry, which is attributed to a breach in the dam.
- The Site appears to have been undeveloped until at least the 1930s. In the 1930s and 1940s, a former tennis racket manufacturer (“E. Kent Tennis Rackets” and “Kent, Inc.”) occupied the Site. From 1945 to 1980, Attleboro Dyeing and Finishing Company owned and operated the Site facility. R.O.C. Realty Corporation purchased the property in 1980 and leased the property to various commercial occupants. The Site was reportedly condemned in 2009, due to partial roof collapse of the industrial facility building.

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<sup>1</sup> Climate Change Adaptation Report. Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs and the Adaptation Advisory Committee. September 2011

- A fire, attributed to arson, occurred at the Site on May 1, 2012. Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) personnel mobilized at the Site during the fire and conducted monitoring of ambient air, firefighting runoff water, and surface water. The former approximate 101,000 square foot (SF) industrial building is located along the northern/northeastern portion of the Site, with over 70% of the footprint damaged by fire. A former office building is located at the southern portion of the Site, along with the remains of a former pump house, located southeast of the former industrial building. Based on the results of a hazardous materials building survey, there is evidence of asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint (LBP) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) associated with the industrial building.
- Historically, water was diverted from the pond and routed via an underground culvert ("raceway") to beneath the industrial building and "out to the northwest of the parking area", where the pipe discharged to a "man-made drainage channel. Three former Settling Ponds/Impoundments ("lagoons") and a suspect former 4th lagoon, are located at the western/northwestern portion of the Site. Two of the lagoons (Settling Ponds #2/#3) are surrounded by a fenced enclosure. During 2017 assessment activities, the lagoons were observed to contain standing water in the spring and were dry in the summer.
- Site access is restricted along portions of the Site, which include a fenced enclosure along the southern portion of the Site, with a locked gate. Additional fencing within the Site restricts access to the western portion of the industrial building and burned building debris field. The Town installed the fencing in 2012, which restricts access to trespassers as a safety measure and also mitigates potential risk of exposure to Site contaminants.
- On August 14, 1980, Attleboro Dye and Finishing submitted a Notification of Hazardous Waste to EPA, identifying the facility as a treatment, storage and disposal facility of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste (Code U220- for toluene). Upon new ownership in 1980, R.O.C. Realty Corporation submitted a revised notification to EPA. On December 10, 1980, EPA listed the Site in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS). The Site is not listed on EPA's National Priority List (NPL). The Site was listed by EPA under MAD001196633 (RCRA) and under the state's hazardous waste program as EPICS-27198.
- In 2016, EPA implemented a Removal Program to manage containerized waste and visible/accessible ACM, which were disposed of off-site. Under an EPA Site Specific-Assessment, abatement of asbestos was performed in 2018 along select exterior areas of the collapsed building, to accommodate assessment activities.
- Remedial Activities: In December 1998, one (20,000-gallon) No.6 fuel oil underground storage tank (UST) and one (4,400-gallon) toluene UST were removed from the Site.
- IRA Condition: A release of heavy metals was discovered by R.O.C. Realty Corporation and reported to MassDEP on October 24, 2008. The release was

discovered in sediments within two of the on-site wastewater lagoons, identified as Settling Ponds #2 and #3. MassDEP assigned Release Tracking Number (RTN) 4-21606 to the release. Response actions included installation of a fenced enclosure under an Immediate Response Action (IRA) Plan, as a measure to mitigate a Condition of Imminent Hazard (IH) and potential exposure to contaminated lagoon sediments by trespassers/receptors. Based on the results of sampling conducted to date, lagoon sediments in Settling Pond #1 do not pose a Potential Condition of IH. The Site is classified by MassDEP as "Tier 1D".

### **Site Assessment Findings**

The historic dyeing processes conducted at the Site included the use of dye fixing agents, and waste dye carriers and the mixing, transfer and storage of metals and petroleum hydrocarbon compounds. These activities occurred during the 60+ year operation of the facility. Floor drains on the lower floor, along with process water from the kettles and cleaning water, were discharged via a "sluice" located below the floor. Historically, water was diverted from the pond and routed via an underground culvert ("raceway") to beneath the industrial facility building and "out to the northwest of the parking area", where the pipe discharged to a "man-made drainage channel", which is referred to as "Mill Canal". Prior to the 1960s, the process waste stream was reportedly discharged to the river. In the 1960s, settling ponds/lagoons were constructed to receive the waste through 1980. It appears that waste sludges (lagoon sediment) were allowed to settle in the unlined settling ponds/lagoons and accumulated wastewater was subsequently discharged from the lagoons to the river.

1. **Soils:** There are metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) impacts to surficial soils at the northwestern portion of the Site and localized metals impacts at the southeastern portion of the Site. Lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) impacts in the immediate vicinity of the building are attributable to burned debris from the 2012 fire. There are localized semi-volatile organic compound (SVOC) impacts to surficial soils in the vicinity of Lagoon #1. Toluene and arsenic were detected in soils associated with the former USTs and appear to be localized. Extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH), PAHs and naphthalene-impacted soils are isolated at the western portion of the intact industrial building footprint.
2. **Groundwater:** Based on the results of sampling conducted to date, there is no evidence of significant contamination to Site groundwater.
3. **Lagoon and canal sediments:** Petroleum hydrocarbon, metals, and PCB impacts to lagoon and canal sediments appear to be mostly confined to the Lagoons and canals (with the exception of the northwestern portion of the Site). However, lagoon sediments (specifically at Lagoons #2/#3) may pose a threat of a release of river sediments over time associated with erosion and/or flooding. The high concentrations of metals in lagoon/canal sediments have not been detected at similar concentrations in river sediments. Furthermore, to date, there is no evidence of PCB, or chlorinated VOC (CVOCs) impacts to river sediments or surface water.
4. **River sediments:** Sediment impacts, including metals, pesticides, CVOCs (carbon disulfide) extend from the northwesterly dam (abutting Ten Mile River Pond) and extend to downstream locations beyond the boundary of the ADW Site. It appears that the

presence of these contaminants is attributed to upstream releases; historic ADW facility releases; and potentially releases from the Lagoons. Although Ten Mile River Pond was formerly owned by R.O.C. Realty, based on the formerly facility owner's responses to U.S EPA, the former ADW facility did not discharge process waste into the Pond. Therefore, Pond sediment contaminants are considered a background condition and are likely attributed to historic industrial upstream discharges.

5. River surface water: Surface water impacts are limited to arsenic.

Based on the results of a Method 3 Human Health Risk Characterization, a condition of No Significant Risk (NSR) does not exist at the Site under current and future land use conditions. A Condition of NSR does not exist for construction workers, trespassers, and residents potentially exposed to soil and/or lagoon sediments.

Based on the results of a Stage I Environmental Screening and Stage II Ecological Risk Characterization, there is not condition of NSR to environmental receptors due to potential exposures to contaminated lagoon sediments and/or surface water

**Project Goal (Site reuse plan)**

The owner has established plans to clean up and redevelop the Site for mixed use, to include affordable housing, light commercial use and recreational use.

**Applicable Regulations**

Site Cleanup will be conducted pursuant to the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP), 310 CMR 40.0000. Additional applicable local, state and federal regulatory requirements will be adhered to, including the appropriate procurement of contractors.

**Applicable Cleanup Standards**

The applicable MCP Standards for the Site are Method 1 Soil Cleanup Standards and MCP Method 1 (S-1) Soil and Groundwater (GW-2/GW-3) Standards.

**Cleanup Oversight Responsibility**

In 1993, Massachusetts created a model program that privatized the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the Commonwealth. Licensed Site Professionals (LSPs) are authorized by the Commonwealth to work on behalf of property owners, operators, and other responsible parties to oversee the assessment and cleanup of contamination that has been released into the environment. LSPs are scientists, engineers, and public health specialists with significant professional expertise in oil and hazardous material contamination. LSPs are governed by the Massachusetts Board of Registration of Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Professionals, also known as the LSP Board. Assessment and cleanup activities are conducted pursuant to the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP). The Town of Seekonk will be conducting the site cleanup.

**CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES**

**A. Description of Cleanup Alternatives**

To address contamination at the Site, seven remedial action alternatives (RAAs) were developed.

**1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action**

The “No Remedial Action” alternative assumes that no additional remedial efforts are implemented to address elevated concentrations petroleum hydrocarbons impacts at the Site. The “No Action” alternative can provide a basis for assessing the effects of implementing remedial actions; however, it does not directly reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of impacted soils or sediment. This response action alternative does not reduce Site risks associated with groundwater that may be impacted in the future and provides no additional protection to human health or public welfare. Additionally, the contaminants of concern are at levels that do not naturally attenuate and therefore “No Remedial Action” does would not reduce potential risk to human health and/or the environment in the long term.

**2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls**

**Institutional controls** are mechanisms to limit access to impacted media and include alternatives such as fencing, barriers, and Activity and Use Limitations (AULs) in the form of deed restrictions. While institutional controls do not eliminate contamination, they can provide an effective, low cost means of reducing exposure potential, and thus risk, if properly maintained and enforced. Institutional controls may be effective in mitigating exposure to soils and sediments in locations at which it may be infeasible to reach background conditions. Implementation of an AUL on a Site property to restrict access to impacted groundwater (other than as “exposure pathway elimination measures” or to restrict access to drinking water) is not supported by MassDEP. However, AULs may be implemented to ensure that engineering controls be maintained to mitigate potential risk.

**3. RAA-3: Passive Containment**

The primary purpose of passive containment technologies is to isolate impacted media, and thus control potential exposure risks. Passive containment involves placement and/or maintenance of existing horizontal physical barriers, such as a cap, sealant or membrane or building slab, or vertical barriers such as a grout curtain, slurry wall, or sheet piling in the areas of contamination.

**4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment:**

For soil and sediment excavations conducted within the water table, dewatering allows for additional soil excavation to be conducted “in the dry”; assists in stabilizing the structure of the excavation; and, serves to remediate groundwater through the use of granulated activated carbon units. Dewatered groundwater is temporarily stored on-site using fractionation (frac) tanks and may be discharged to a municipal utility under a permit; to a catch basin/water body under an EPA Remediation General Permit (RGP); or, disposed of to a licensed acceptance facility and managed as remediation waste.

**5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies:** Excavation is an effective approach for source removal. The primary purpose of is to remove impacted media, and thus control potential exposure risks. Excavation involves the removal of impacted soil and sediment that presents a potential direct contact risk, along with soil which may serve as a continuing source of impacts to surface water (abutting river) and potential future source to groundwater. The impacted soil/sediment is



removed from its current setting and transported off-Site for contaminant removal, recycling and/or disposal.

**Building Abatement and Demolition:** Abatement of hazardous building materials (including ACM) may be conducted prior to building demolition. In addition, building materials and debris may be considered as bulk waste, whereby building materials and demolition debris are managed as hazardous waste. Building demolition includes the removal of aboveground and underground building features and includes the removal of abandoned equipment, piping, and disconnection of utilities. Based on the presence on hazardous building materials and debris; along with contaminant potential migration pathways (including the River and Raceway).

#### **6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies:**

*In-situ* (organic or inorganic/chemical) treatment or augmentation technologies are most dependent upon the ability to deliver the treatment material to the affected subsurface area, and the sustainability or effective life of the material. Petroleum hydrocarbon and VOC constituents in Site groundwater are amenable to aerobic biological technologies and chemical oxidative technologies (ozone, permanganate, persulfate, oxygen releasing compounds (ORC), and hydrogen peroxide). For metals, stabilization or fixation agents may be applied to immobilize and reduce leachability of contaminants from soil to groundwater. EcoSPEARS® has designed and developed a sorbent polymer extraction and remediation system (SPEARS®) to absorb PCBs into a proprietary compound inside each individual spear or spike that is inserted into contaminated media. Additional research is warranted to evaluate the feasibility of this technology for remediation of lagoon/canal sediments with co-mingled contaminants, along with disposal facility acceptance criteria for the spears/spike waste. To effectively assess performance, bench-scale treatability studies and pilot testing are recommended prior to implementation. These treatments may also reduce costs for ex-situ technologies.

#### **7. RAA-7: Monitoring**

Groundwater monitoring is conducted as a measure to assess the effectiveness of the cleanup. Groundwater is collected from monitoring wells at an area within and/or hydraulically downgradient of the cleanup area. Monitoring of Active and Passive Containment Systems includes inspections and sampling and analysis to evaluate system effectiveness.

### **B. Evaluation of Cleanup Up Alternatives**

#### **Effectiveness, Including Climate Change Considerations:**

##### **1. Alternative #1: No Remedial Action**

Alternative #1 is not effective in controlling or preventing the exposure of Site OHM to human or environmental receptors.

##### **2. Alternative #2: Institutional Controls**

An AUL is implemented to effectively address engineering controls, if combined with another RAA. Implementation of an AUL is an effective administrative control to mitigate potential contaminant impacts to receptors.

3. **Alternative #3: Passive Containment**

A clean cap mitigates direct exposure to contaminated soil, it does not remediate the OHM sources and does not prevent migration of OHM in groundwater to human or environmental receptors. Long-term groundwater monitoring is effective at assessing potential impacts to receptors.

4. **Alternative #4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment Systems**

Dewatering is an effective approach to lower the water table to accommodate other technologies (i.e., ex-situ remediation).

5. **Alternative #5: Ex-Situ Treatment**

Soil and lagoon sediment is excavated and disposed off-site as an effective measure to remediate contaminant sources.

6. **Alternative #6: In-Situ Treatment**

In-situ treatment may be effective at reducing contaminant impacts to sediments, but bench-scale treatability studies and pilot testing are recommended prior to implementation.

7. **Alternative #7: Monitoring**

This RAA is useful as a tool to assess the effectiveness of additional RAAs, but ineffective at reducing contaminant impacts.

**General Climate Consideration Notes:**

Stormwater design will be incorporated as part of Site development. In addition, the cleanup design will include the implementation of stormwater controls. Furthermore, since the Site is located within a floodplain, applicable permitting and design measures will be implemented.

**Comparative Effectiveness**

In accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858, “the effectiveness of each RAA was evaluated in terms of a) achieving a Permanent or Temporary Solution under 310 CMR 40.1000; (b) reusing, recycling, destroying, detoxifying, or treating oil and hazardous material at the disposal site; and (c) reducing levels of untreated OHM at the site to concentrations that achieve or approach background.” The relative effectiveness of a Permanent Solution is judged based on the RAAs ability to reduce the mobility, toxicity, or volume. Refer to Tables 2A and 2B.

1. RAA-1: **No Remedial Action**: This RAA is ineffective at reducing Site contaminant concentrations.
2. RAA-2: **Institutional Controls**: A Notice of AUL is implemented to effectively address engineering controls, if combined with another RAA.

3. RAA-3: Passive Containment: This technology is effective at mitigating potential direct contact exposure to contaminated media (horizontal cap), and effective at mitigating contaminant migration (vertical cap).
4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: This technology (dewatering) is effective in combination with another remedial technology (i.e., *ex-situ* remediation; passive containment-vertical cap construction).
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: This RAA is effective at remediating Site contaminants.
6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: This RAA is effective at remediating some contaminants but requires combination with other RAAs to address all contaminants.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: Monitoring is effective to monitor the effectiveness of other RAAs.

#### Comparative Reliability

In accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858 (2), the short and long-term reliability for each of the RAAs were evaluated based on “(a) the degree of certainty that the RAA would be successful; and (b) the effectiveness of measures required to manage residues or remaining wastes or control emissions or discharges to the environment.” Specific factors considered in judging the short and long-term reliability include: protection of workers and the community during construction, environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the remedial response action, the time required to achieve protection and long-term reliability of management controls providing protection from residual wastes. Refer to Tables 2A and 2B.

1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action: This RAA is unreliable in reducing Site contaminant concentrations.
2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls: A Notice of AUL is a moderately reliable measure to address engineering controls associated with contaminated soils and lagoon/canal sediments.
3. RAA-3: Passive Containment: This alternative has a moderate degree of certainty of success in reliability.
4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: This alternative has a moderate to high degree of certainty of success in reliability.
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: This technology is a highly reliable technology to remediate contaminant concentrations in soil and lagoon/canal sediments.

6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: This technology has a low to moderate degree of certainty of success in reliability to remediate lagoon/sediment contaminants and requires additional evaluation.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: This alternative has a moderate degree of certainty of success in reliability, since it relies on other technologies.

#### Comparative Difficulty in Implementation

In accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858(3), difficulty in Implementation of each of the alternatives was evaluated based on: “(a) the technical complexity of the alternative; (b) where applicable the integration of the alternative with existing facility operations and other current or potential remedial actions; (c) any necessary monitoring, operations, maintenance or site access requirements or limitations; (d) the availability of necessary services, materials, equipment, or specialists; (e) the availability, capacity and location of necessary off-site treatment, storage and disposal facilities; and (f) whether the alternative meets regulatory requirements for likely approvals, permits or licenses required by MassDEP or other state, federal or local agencies.” Refer to Tables 2A and 2B.

1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action: This RAA is readily implementable. However, there are issues and concerns associated with contaminant exposure associated with future development. Ongoing monitoring and inspection of the Site is required, along with access limitations.
2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls: There is low to moderate technical complexity associated with implementation and a Notice of AUL is easily integrated.
3. RAA-3: Passive Containment: There is moderate technical complexity and operation, monitoring & maintenance (OM&M) associated with implementation, including temporary access limitations. There are temporary access limitations and specialized materials, equipment and personnel required for implementation. A low to moderate level of capacity associated with off-site treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities is required.
4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: There is low to moderate technical complexity and OM&M associated with implementation, including temporary access limitations. There are temporary access limitations and specialized materials, equipment and personnel required for implementation. A low to moderate to high level of capacity associated with off-site TSD facilities is required.
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: There is moderate to high technical complexity and OM&M associated with implementation, including temporary access limitations. There are temporary access limitations and specialized materials, equipment and personnel required for implementation. A moderate level of capacity associated with off-site TSD facilities is required.

6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: There is moderate to high technical complexity and OM&M associated with implementation, including temporary access limitations. There are temporary access limitations and specialized materials, equipment and personnel required for implementation. A moderate to high level of capacity associated with off-site TSD facilities is required for SPEARS®.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: There is low technical complexity and OM&M associated with implementation, including temporary access limitations.

### Comparative Costs

In accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858 (4), the cost to implement each alternative was evaluated based on (a) costs of implementing the alternative, including without limitation: design, construction, equipment, site preparation, labor, permits, disposal, operation, maintenance and monitoring costs; (b) costs of environmental restoration, potential damages to natural resources, including consideration of impacts to surface waters, wetlands, wildlife, fish and shellfish habitat; and (c) the relative consumption of energy resources in the operation of the alternatives, and externalities associated with the use of those resources.

1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action: This RAA includes high costs for security, inspections and monitoring and cost of environmental restoration.
2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls: There are low costs to implement this technology.
3. RAA-3: Passive Horizontal Containment: There moderate costs associated with this technology.
4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: There is moderate to high technical cost associated with this technology.
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: There are high costs associated with this technology.
6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: There are moderate to high costs associated with this technology.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: There are low to moderate costs associated with monitoring and reporting.

### Comparative Risks

In accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858(5), the risks associated with each RAA were evaluated based on: (a) the short-term on-site and off-site risks posed during implementation of the RAA associated with any excavation, transport, disposal, containment, construction, operation or maintenance activities, or discharges to the environment from remedial systems; (b) the on-site and off-site risks posed over the period of time required for the RAA to attain

applicable remedial standards, including risks associated with ongoing transport, disposal, containment, operation or maintenance activities, or discharges from remedial systems; and (c) the potential risk of harm to health, safety, public welfare or the environment posed to human or environmental receptors by any oil and/or hazardous material remaining at the disposal site after the completion of the remedial action.

1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action: This RAA has a high risk of harm to human and environmental receptors, since contaminants remain in place.
2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls: There are low to moderate risks associated with this action, assuming OHM is contained/isolated and reduced/mitigated.
3. RAA-3: Passive Containment: There are low to moderate risks associated with this action, assuming OHM is contained/isolated and reduced/mitigated.
4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: There is moderate risk, since short-term risk associated with exposure to contaminants is mitigated with health & safety (H&S) measures.
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: There is moderate risk, since short-term risk associated with exposure to contaminants is mitigated with H&S measures.
6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: There is low to moderate risk, since short-term risk associated with exposure to contaminants is mitigated with H&S measures.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: There are low to moderate risks associated with implementation of this activity.

### Comparative Benefits

In accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858(6), the benefits of each RAA were evaluated based on: “(a) the benefit of restoring natural resources; (b) providing for the productive reuse of the Site; (c) the avoided costs of relocating people, businesses, or providing RAA water supplies; and (d) the avoided lost value of the Site.”

1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action: This RAA is not beneficial, since natural resources are not restored, and productive use of the Site is limited for the long term.
2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls are somewhat beneficial, since natural resources are not restored; however productive use of the Site is provided.
3. RAA-3: Passive Containment: This technology reduces some potentially negative impacts of OHM to natural resources and limits some productive use of portions of the Site for the long term.

4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: This technology reduces some potentially negative impacts of OHM to natural resources and limits some productive use of portions of the Site for the long term.
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: This technology reduces some potentially negative impacts of OHM to natural resources and limits some productive use of portions of the Site for the short term.
6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: This technology reduces some potentially negative impacts of OHM to natural resources and limits some productive use of portions of the Site for the short term.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: This technology identifies opportunities to restore natural resources and limits some productive use of portions of the Site for the long term.

#### Comparative Timeliness

In accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858(7), a review is required of “the comparative timeliness of the RAAs in terms of eliminating any uncontrolled sources of oil and/or hazardous material and achieving a level of No Significant Risk as described in 310 CMR 40.0900.”

1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action: This RAA results has no positive impact in the time needed to achieve a condition of NSR, since no action is taken.
2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls: The duration to achieve a level of NSR is moderate to high, due to the implementation of other technologies.
3. RAA-3: Passive Containment: The duration to achieve a level of NSR is moderate.
4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: The duration to achieve a level of NSR is moderate.
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: The duration to achieve a level of NSR is low to moderate.
6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: The duration to achieve a level of NSR is moderate.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: The duration to achieve a level of NSR is moderate to high, due to the implementation of other technologies.

#### Comparative Effect Upon Non-Pecuniary Interests

The non-pecuniary interests of each RAA were evaluated based on aesthetics and interests of the local community in accordance with 310 CMR 40.0858(8), “the relative effect of the RAAs upon non-pecuniary interests, such as aesthetic values” was evaluated.



1. RAA-1: No Remedial Action: This RAA will have high detrimental impacts on the interests of the local community, due to concerns regarding contamination and a high impact on site aesthetics, due to site conditions.
2. RAA-2: Institutional Controls: This RAA has a moderate to high positive impact on the interests of the local community and aesthetics, since this technology accommodates redevelopment.
3. RAA-3: Passive Containment: This technology has a low to moderate impact on the interests of the local community and aesthetics, since technology has few visible features that impact aesthetics and supports redevelopment.
4. RAA-4: Active Treatment/Removal/Containment: This technology has a moderate impact on the interests of the local community and aesthetics, since technology has short-term impacts on aesthetics and supports redevelopment.
5. RAA-5: Ex-Situ Technologies: This technology has a moderate impact on the interests of the local community and aesthetics, since technology has short-term impacts on aesthetics and supports redevelopment.
6. RAA-6: In-Situ Technologies: Low to moderate effect, since technology has few visible features that impact aesthetics; has short-term impacts and supports redevelopment.
7. RAA-7: Monitoring: Groundwater monitoring is anticipated to have a moderate effect on aesthetics and disturbance to the community (i.e., visible presence of wells).

Cost Comparisons

**C. Recommended Cleanup Option**

Ex-Situ Technologies: Excavation and off-site disposal of lagoon and sediments. Based on our understanding of the potential sources of the PCBs in these sediments, these materials are not considered a PCB Remediation Waste and can be managed as a non-Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) waste.

**COST ESTIMATE FOR SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES**

Phase III Identification, Evaluation and Selection of  
Comprehensive Remedial Action Alternatives and Remedial Action Plan  
Former Attleboro Dye Works  
Seekonk, Massachusetts  
MassDEP Release Tracking Nos. (RTNs) 4-21606 and 4-27876

Task	Description	Estimated Quantity	Unit Cost	Estimated Cost
<b>INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS</b>				
<b>Engineering Costs</b>				
LSP Services/AUL Implementation		1 job	\$10,000	\$10,000
<b>Subtotal Engineering Costs</b>				<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED ENGINEERING &amp; CAPITAL COSTS-INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS</b>				<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>PASSIVE CONTAINMENT</b>				
<b>Engineering Costs</b>				
Engineering Services	Design, procurement, permitting	1 job	\$10,000	\$10,000
Regulatory Reporting		1 reports	\$5,000 report	\$5,000
Oversight		1 job	\$5,000	\$5,000
<b>Capital Costs</b>				
Horizontal Containment installation		15 day	\$6,000 day	\$90,000
Clean soil cap		4,000 ton	\$25 ton	\$100,000
Vertical containment system installation		10 day	\$6,000 day	\$60,000
Vertical containment system		1 job	\$20,000	\$20,000
<b>Subtotal Capital and Engineering Costs</b>				<b>\$290,000</b>
<b>Capital and Engineering Contingency</b>		10% of subtotal		<b>\$29,000</b>
<b>Project Management</b>		2% of subtotal		<b>\$5,800</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED ENGINEERING &amp; CAPITAL COSTS-PASSIVE CONTAINMENT</b>				<b>\$324,800</b>
<b>ACTIVE TREATMENT/REMOVAL/CONTAINMENT</b>				
<b>Settling Ponds</b>				
Design	Engineering Design	1 job	\$10,000	\$10,000
Labor		25 day	\$4,709 day	\$117,731
Equipment		1 job	\$155,152	\$155,152
Materials		1 job	\$55,278	\$55,278
TSD of Wastewater		60,000 gals	\$0.69	\$41,400
TSD of Sediments (Subtitle D Landfill)		1,400 ton	\$196	\$273,700
Excavation Oversight	Oversight & Monitoring	25 day	\$1,800	\$45,000
Confirmatory sampling		1 job	\$10,000	\$10,000
Regulatory Reporting	LSP Services/MCP Reporting	1 job	\$15,000	\$15,000
			<i>Estimated Subtotal Settling Ponds Remediation</i>	<i>\$720,000</i>
<b>MONITORING</b>				
<b>Engineering Costs</b>				
Engineering Services	Design, well installation			\$5,000
Regulatory Reporting	Status Reports	4 reports	\$5,000 report	\$20,000
<b>Capital Costs</b>				
Monitoring	Sampling and analysis	4 events	\$5,000	\$20,000
<b>Subtotal Capital and Engineering Costs</b>				<b>\$45,000</b>
<b>Capital and Engineering Contingency</b>		10% of subtotal		<b>\$4,500</b>
<b>Project Management</b>		2% of subtotal		<b>\$900</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED ENGINEERING &amp; CAPITAL COSTS-MONITORING</b>				<b>\$54,000</b>

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Start: 10/05/2020 Stop: 10/05/2020  
Times Ord: 1 Times Run: \*\*\*  
ALEG 2.00 X 25.00 Words: 180  
Total ALEG 50.00  
Class: A100 LEGAL  
Rate: ALEG Cost: 115.00

Contact:

Phone: (508)336-2961

Fax#: (508)336-0764

Email: kdossantos@seekonk-ma.gov

Agency:

Ad Descrpt: CLEAN UP TOWN OF SEEKONK

Given by: \*

P.O. #:

Created: kmadd 10/01/20 08:33

Last Changed: kmadd 10/01/20 12:56

PUB ZONE EDT TP RUN DATES  
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Under this agreement rates are subject to change with 30 days notice. In the event of a cancellation before schedule completion, I understand that the rate charged will be based upon the rate for the number of insertions used.

Name (print or type)

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Clean Up

**TOWN OF SEEKONK  
PUBLIC NOTICE**

**Draft EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant Application  
Former Attleboro Dye Works site  
36 Maple Ave., Seekonk, MA**

The Town of Seekonk is submitting a FY' 21 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant Application for the former Attleboro Dye Works site.

The draft grant application includes an Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA), which will be available for public review and comment review at the Town Administrators Office, Seekonk Town Hall, 100 Peck Street, Seekonk, MA during business hours Mon, Tues., Thurs: 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM, Wed.: 8:30 AM to 7:00 PM and Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM.

The spokesperson representing the Town on this Grant Application is Jennifer Miller, Conservation Agent, who can be reached in person by appointment at the above address, by email at [jmiller@seekonk-ma.gov](mailto:jmiller@seekonk-ma.gov) and by phone at (508) 336-2944.

A public meeting to discuss the Cleanup Grant Application and to submit comments will be held on Monday, October 19, 2020, at 6:00 PM. via Zoom and broadcast live via SEEKONK TV-9. More information and/or registration is available at [www.seekonk-ma.gov/conservation-commission](http://www.seekonk-ma.gov/conservation-commission).  
10/05/2020

**Registrants and Attendees for Draft EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant Application**

**Attleboro Dye Works Site**

**36 Maple Ave., Seekonk, MA**

**October 19, 2020**

<b>Registrants</b>	<b>Email Address</b>	<b>Registration Date</b>
Christine Testa	ctesta@seekonk-ma.gov	Oct 19, 2020 07:20 PM
Al Brown		Oct 19, 2020 06:39 PM
Del Demosthenes		Oct 19, 2020 06:14 PM
TV9 Seekonk TV9 Seekonk	contactus@tv9seekonk.co	Oct 19, 2020 04:38 PM
Michelle Hines		Oct 19, 2020 03:34 PM
David Cabral	dcabral@seekonk-ma.gov a	Oct 19, 2020 03:32 PM
John Alves		Oct 19, 2020 02:09 PM
John Aubin	jaubin@seekonk-ma.gov	Oct 19, 2020 01:28 PM
Kim Lallier	klallier@seekonk-ma.gov	Oct 19, 2020 01:14 PM
Nate Socha		Oct 2, 2020 11:46 AM
Jennifer Miller	jmiller@seekonk-ma.gov	Sep 30, 2020 11:08 AM
Tracey Costa	tracey.costa@ransomenv.com	Sep 30, 2020 10:12 AM

The ABCA comments addressed the costs associated with installing a clean cap. The Draft Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) was revised to incorporate this comment.

# **Documentation of Secured Leveraged Resources**

INFORMATIONAL ALERT

HIDE ALERTS ▼

## Public Health Alert

Vaping Emergency: Learn about the temporary ban and public health emergency for vape products *Sep. 25th, 2019, 3:39 pm* [Read more](#) ▶



Mass.gov

PRESS RELEASE

# Baker-Polito Administration Announces Nearly \$1.5 Million In Brownfields Funding For Nine Projects

Today, Baker-Polito Administration announced nearly \$1.5 million in Brownfields Redevelopment Fund awards to support the environmental assessment and cleanup of contaminated and challenging sites across the Commonwealth.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

7/26/2017

Executive Office of Housing and Economic  
Development



## MEDIA CONTACT

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### Samantha Kaufman, Deputy Director of Communications

#### Online

[samantha.kaufman@mass.gov](mailto:samantha.kaufman@mass.gov)

[v \(mailto:samantha.kaufman@mass.gov\)](mailto:samantha.kaufman@mass.gov)

**BROCKTON** — Today, Baker-Polito Administration announced nearly \$1.5 million in Brownfields Redevelopment Fund awards to support the environmental assessment and cleanup of contaminated and challenging sites across the Commonwealth.

“The Brownfields Redevelopment Fund is a critical tool that unlocks the potential of many former industrial sites throughout Massachusetts,” **said Governor Charlie Baker**, “transforming them into places where our communities and families can build homes and businesses.”

In Brockton, Lieutenant Governor Karyn Polito joined Mayor Bill Carpenter to announce the awards at a site in the city’s downtown Transformative Development Initiative District. NeighborWorks of Southern Massachusetts is receiving an award to conduct environmental assessments at this site in order to redevelop it into 48 units of affordable and market-rate housing and ground floor retail.

“These awards will revitalize downtowns, eliminate blight, and unlock private investment and job growth across the Commonwealth,” **said Lt. Governor Karyn Polito**. “We are pleased to provide these resources to advance the economic development goals of communities throughout Massachusetts.”

“Giving cities and towns the ability to create shovel-ready sites is a no brainer in terms of economic development,” **said Housing and Economic Development Secretary Jay Ash.** “These unused sites are often some of the largest in the Commonwealth and now can be transformed into housing, commercial or industrial spaces that create jobs and enliven communities.”

The Brownfields Redevelopment Fund, established in 1998, is administered by MassDevelopment on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Fund helps to transform vacant, abandoned, or underused industrial or commercial properties. In most cases, redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination and liability. In FY17, the Commonwealth authorized \$45 million in capital funding for the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund.

“Since 1998, MassDevelopment has been pleased to administer the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund, which has led to the creation of more than 4,400 jobs and 2,750 units of housing,” **said MassDevelopment Executive Vice President of Finance Programs Laura Canter.** “We are grateful to the Baker-Polito Administration and the Legislature for its support of this fund, and to Massachusetts’ 351 cities and towns for partnering with us on our brownfields projects.”

“Thank you to the Baker-Polito administration for helping us provide the funds to conduct the necessary steps to better plan and redevelop our downtown and provide the necessary handicap accessible housing our community needs,” **said Senator Michael D. Brady.** “The Old Kresge building was a landmark in downtown Brockton and it would be great to see that area built back up to help revitalize the city.”

“The funding from the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund will help transform

the area in Brockton's TDI district into a 48 unit affordable and market-rate housing development ;” **said Representative Claire Cronin**. “We look forward to seeing the benefits that this revitalization will have in our community. Thank you to MassDevelopment and NeighborWorks for their continued investment in our city.”

“These funds are vital to continuing our efforts at revitalizing downtown Brockton, by ensuring healthy and environmentally safe construction,” **said Representative Gerry Cassidy**. “NeighborWorks is a great asset to our community and I have no doubt they will continue their hard work. Thank you to MassDevelopment and the Baker-Polito administration for investing in Brockton.”

“As a State Representative for Brockton and East Bridgewater, I am grateful for the investment by the Brownfields Fund and the administration to start the clean-up of these sites and get them back onto the tax-rolls,” **said Representative Michelle DuBois**.

The following municipalities and organizations received Brownfield Redevelopment Fund awards in FY17:

### **Brockton's NeighborWorks of Southern Massachusetts, \$26,000**

NeighborWorks of Southern Massachusetts will use the award to conduct environmental assessment at this highly visible, vacant site in Brockton's TDI District. NeighborWorks of Southern Massachusetts plans to redevelop this site into 48 units of affordable and market-rate housing with ground floor retail.

### **Lawrence CommunityWorks Duck Mill project, \$334,365**

Lawrence CommunityWorks will use this award to perform environmental clean

The Town will use this award to perform environmental assessment at the Precise Engineering site, which it ultimately plans to redevelop into a commercial or light industrial use.

### **Town of Seekonk, \$99,800**

The Town will use this award to assess the former Attleboro Dyeing and Finishing site, which it is seeking to redevelop into mixed-income housing and retail that will provide access to the Ten Mile River on which the property sits.

### **Worcester East Side CDC, \$125,000**

Worcester East Side CDC will use this award for assessment of a site that will become eight units of garden-style, handicap-accessible housing for extremely low-income or potential homeless residents while they continue to receive supportive services from the Department of Mental Health.

### **About MassDevelopment:**

*MassDevelopment, the state's finance and development agency, works with businesses, nonprofits, financial institutions, and communities to stimulate economic growth across the Commonwealth. During FY2016, MassDevelopment financed or managed 352 projects generating investment of more than \$4 billion in the Massachusetts economy. These projects are projected to create about 8,200 jobs and build or rehabilitate about 4,200 residential units.*

###

## **Media Contact**

# 2019 SE Mass Region Transportation Improvement Program

Amendment / Adjustment Type ▼	STIP Program ▼	MassDOT Project ID ▼	Metropolitan Planning Organization ▼	Municipality Name ▼	MassDOT Project Description ▼	MassDOT District ▼	Funding Source ▼	Total Programmed Funds ▼	Federal Funds ▼	Non-Federal Funds ▼	Additional Information ▼ <i>Present information as follows, if applicable:</i> a) Planning / Design / or Construction; b) total project cost and funding sources used; c) advance construction status; d) MPO project score; e) name of entity receiving a transfer; f) name of entity paying the non-state non-federal match; g) earmark details; h) TAP project proponent; i) other information
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## ► Section 1A / Regionally Prioritized Projects

### ► Regionally Prioritized Projects

		607531	SE Mass	Norton	NORTON- CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS & RELATED WORK ON EAST MAIN STREET (ROUTE 123), FROM PNE STREET TO I-495	5	STP	\$ 2,308,996	\$ 1,847,197	\$ 461,799	a) Construction; b) Total Cost = \$7,908,996 STP (\$2,308,996) / CMAQ (\$5,600,000); d) EC Score 26 of 87; i) Status 100%; Project will include Traffic Signal Installation at I-495 Ramps
		607531	SE Mass	Norton	NORTON- CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS & RELATED WORK ON EAST MAIN STREET (ROUTE 123), FROM PNE STREET TO I-495	5	CMAQ	\$ 5,600,000	\$ 4,480,000	\$ 1,120,000	a) Construction; b) Total Cost = \$7,908,996 STP (\$2,308,996) / CMAQ (\$5,600,000); d) EC Score 26 of 87; i) Status 100%; Project will include Traffic Signal Installation at I-495 Ramps
		606709	SE Mass	New Bedford	NEW BEDFORD- CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED WORK ON KINGS HIGHWAY, FROM CHURCH STREET TO THE KINGS HIGHWAY BRIDGE (N-06-036) OVER ROUTE 140	5	STP	\$ 8,804,531	\$ 7,043,625	\$ 1,760,906	a) Construction; b) Total Cost = \$10,361,131 - HSIP (\$896,010) / TAP (\$492,430) / STP (\$8,804,531) / Statewide STP (\$168,160); d) EC Score 41 of 87; h) Project Proponent - New Bedford; i) Status 100%
		606709	SE Mass	New Bedford	NEW BEDFORD- CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED WORK ON KINGS HIGHWAY, FROM CHURCH STREET TO THE KINGS HIGHWAY BRIDGE (N-06-036) OVER ROUTE 140		HSIP	\$ 896,010	\$ 806,409	\$ 89,601	a) Construction; b) Total Cost = \$10,361,131 - HSIP (\$896,010) / TAP (\$492,430) / STP (\$8,804,531) / Statewide STP (\$168,160); d) EC Score 41 of 87; h) Project Proponent - New Bedford; i) Status 100%
		606709	SE Mass	New Bedford	NEW BEDFORD- CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED WORK ON KINGS HIGHWAY, FROM CHURCH STREET TO THE KINGS HIGHWAY BRIDGE (N-06-036) OVER ROUTE 140		TAP	\$ 492,430	\$ 393,944	\$ 98,486	a) Construction; b) Total Cost = \$10,361,131 - HSIP (\$896,010) / TAP (\$492,430) / STP (\$8,804,531) / Statewide STP (\$168,160); d) EC Score 41 of 87; h) Project Proponent - New Bedford; i) Status 100%
		607392	SE Mass	Seekonk	SEEKONK- INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS & RELATED WORK AT FALL RIVER AVENUE (ROUTE 114A) AND COUNTY STREET	5	CMAQ	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 500,000	a) Construction; b) Total Cost = \$2,500,000 CMAQ; d) EC Score 31 of 87; i) Status 100%; CMAQ Eligible

Regionally Prioritized Projects subtotal ► \$ 20,601,967 \$ 16,571,175 \$ 4,030,792 ◀ 80% Federal + 20% Non-Federal

## ► Section 1A / Fiscal Constraint Analysis

				21370281			
				Total Regional Federal Aid Funds Programmed ►	\$ 20,601,967	\$ 20,501,967	◀ Total Budget
					\$ -		Target Funds Available
				STP programmed ►	\$ 11,113,527	\$ 8,390,822	◀ STP
				HSIP programmed ►	\$ 896,010	\$ 306,409	◀ HSIP
				CMAQ programmed ►	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 6,480,000	◀ CMAQ
				TAP programmed ►	\$ 492,430	\$ 393,944	◀ TAP

**Section 1A Instructions:** MPO Template Name) Choose Regional Name from dropdown list to populate header and MPO column; Column C) Enter ID from ProjectInfo; Column E) Choose Municipality Name from dropdown list; Column H) Choose the Funding Source being used for the project - if multiple funding sources are being used enter multiple lines; Column I) Enter the total amount of funds being programmed in this fiscal year and for each funding source; Column J) Federal funds autocalculate. Please verify the amount and only change if needed for flex. Column K) Non-federal funds autocalculate. Please verify the split/match - if matching an FTA flex, coordinate with Rail & Transit Division before programming; Column L) Enter Additional Information as described - please do not use any other format.

## ► Section 1B / Earmark or Discretionary Grant Funded Projects

### ► Other Federal Aid

	Other Federal Aid	609310	SE Mass	Taunton	TAUNTON- BUILDING DEMOLITION AT MASSDOT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	5	HPP	\$ 625,923	\$ 500,738	\$ 125,185	Demo ID MA 123 (Repurposed Earmark)
	Other Federal Aid	SM001	SE Mass	Dighton	Design multi-use trail to improve safety for users from Somerset Ave to Sandpiper Way in Dighton. Proponent: Department of Conservation & Recreation (DCR)	5	FLAP	\$ 257,145	\$ 206,000	\$ 51,145	FLAP Project ID: MA FLAP DCR TRL(1)
	Other Federal Aid		SE Mass	New Bedford	NEW BEDFORD - STATE PIER SEASTREAK FERRY SERVICES	5	Other FA	\$ 2,483,014	\$ 1,986,411	\$ 496,603	a) Service; b) \$2,483,014; f) Massachusetts Development Finance Agency; i) Seastreak Ferry Boat Discretionary Grant

Other Federal Aid subtotal ► \$ 3,366,082 \$ 2,393,149 \$ 672,933 ◀ Funding Split Varies by Funding Source

EMERGENCY ALERTS

HIDE ALERTS ^

## Coronavirus Update and Information

Get notified by text, email, or phone in your preferred language. Sign-up for AlertsMA.

Oct. 25th, 2020, 4:00 pm [Read more](#) ▶

For the latest information on COVID-19 Cases, Travel, & Reopening. Oct. 19th, 2020, 5:00 pm [Read more](#) ▶

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# Chapter 90 apportionment

Chapter 90 distribution chart for fiscal year 2021 (ordered by city/town).

City/Town	Highway District	Miles 2019	Population 2010	Employment 2019	Amount
ABINGTON	5	60.31	15,985	4,311	\$387,759
ACTON	3	112.60	21,924	10,516	\$702,427
ACUSHNET	5	59.47	10,303	1,623	\$316,826
ADAMS	1	54.11	8,485	1,812	\$286,536
AGAWAM	2	128.33	28,438	11,887	\$821,382

City/Town	Highway District	Miles 2019	Population 2010	Employment 2019	Amount
RUSSELL	1	22.31	1,775	142	\$100,113
RUTLAND	3	79.08	7,973	1,448	\$376,561
SALEM	4	90.20	41,340	19,174	\$839,921
SALISBURY	4	34.94	8,283	3,585	\$231,162
SANDISFIELD	1	81.02	915	169	\$324,234
SANDWICH	5	150.99	20,675	6,067	\$791,996
SAUGUS	4	85.02	26,628	10,567	\$625,247
SAVOY	1	49.11	692	60	\$196,904
SCITUATE	5	102.98	18,133	3,586	\$559,609
SEEKONK	5	101.66	13,722	8,575	\$584,796
SHARON	5	108.00	17,612	3,817	\$578,595
SHEFFIELD	1	81.17	3,257	1,520	\$355,535
SHELBURNE	1	48.71	1,893	476	\$207,866
SHERBORN	3	55.96	4,119	664	\$252,539
SHIRLEY	3	43.39	7,211	3,233	\$253,231
SHREWSBURY	3	149.95	35,608	14,969	\$987,552
SHUTESBURY	2	30.94	1,771	164	\$134,023



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
*Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs*  
*100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900*  
*Boston, MA 02114*

Charles D. Baker  
GOVERNOR

Karyn E. Polito  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Kathleen A. Theoharides  
SECRETARY

Tel: (617) 626-1000  
Fax: (617) 626-1181  
<http://www.mass.gov/eea>

Jennifer Miller, Conservation Agent  
100 Peck St  
Seekonk, MA 02771

September 30, 2020

Dear Jennifer,

Congratulations! On behalf of Governor Baker and Lieutenant Governor Polito, I am excited to notify you that the Town of Seekonk has been designated by the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) as a Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Community for its completion of the Community Resilience Building planning process. This MVP Community designation indicates the Town's commitment to preparing for climate change. As an MVP Community, the Town of Seekonk is eligible to apply for MVP Action Grants as administered by EEA and may receive increased standing in future state funding opportunities, allowing you to pursue implementation of priority actions.

In order to maintain MVP designation, the Town of Seekonk must submit yearly progress reports to EEA by June 30. In addition, progress reports must also be submitted with MVP Action Grant applications. EEA will provide a progress report template to summarize steps taken to build on the MVP planning process. Such steps may include:

- Applying for grants, such as the MVP Action Grant, that support implementation of resiliency measures;
- Reconvening your Core Team to make revisions/updates to the MVP report/plan, or discuss progress related to resiliency and MVP;
- Using the outcomes of your workshop to inform other planning efforts or updating existing documents (e.g., updating existing local plans); and/or
- Taking additional steps towards implementing your priority actions.

I want to commend your community's dedication to climate change resiliency and I look forward to watching as the Town of Seekonk continues its efforts to plan and implement priority climate adaptation strategies. Going forward, should you have any questions, please contact Kara Runsten, MVP Program Manager ([kara.runsten@mass.gov](mailto:kara.runsten@mass.gov)).

Again, congratulations, and best wishes.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "K. Theoharides".

Secretary Kathleen Theoharides





COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF  
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES**  
100 CAMBRIDGE ST., SUITE 1020  
BOSTON, MA 02114  
Telephone: 617-626-7300  
Facsimile: 617-727-0030

**Charles D. Baker**  
Governor

**Karyn E. Polito**  
Lt. Governor

**Matthew A. Beaton**  
Secretary

**Judith F. Judson**  
Commissioner

December 27, 2018

David Andrade, Chair, Board of Selectmen  
100 Peck Street  
Seekonk, MA 02771

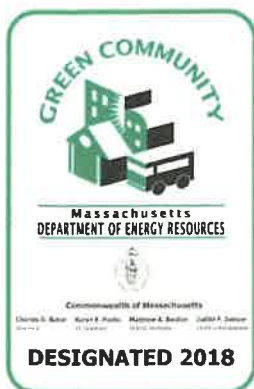
Dear Chairman Andrade:

Congratulations on the Town of Seekonk's designation as a Green Community! This designation is quite an achievement and reflects the hard work and tireless efforts your community has exhibited in meeting the Green Communities Designation and Grant Program's five criteria. Meeting these criteria is proof of Seekonk's position as an energy leader in Massachusetts, poised to reduce its energy costs, improve the local environment and implement energy efficiency and renewable energy projects with funding through the Green Communities Designation and Grant Program. The purpose of this letter is to confirm your Green Community designation in writing and provide you with program information and activities relevant to you as a newly-designated Green Community.

Along with this designation, the Town of Seekonk has been awarded a grant of \$160,790. A formulaic allocation has been established that consists of a base grant per community of \$125,000, plus an amount adjusted for population and income. To receive this grant award, the Town of Seekonk will be required to submit a project application proposing how these funds will be spent. The Green Communities Division ("Division") will begin accepting grant applications immediately on December 28, 2018 and the deadline for designation grant applications is 5pm on February 8, 2019. The Green Communities grant application guidance with submission instructions is provided as a separate attached document. Please be sure to work with your Regional Coordinator, Seth Pickering at (508) 946-2838, to identify potential energy projects and coordinate with vendors and utility companies.

## SIGNS

Each designated Green Community receives four (4) 12" x 18" aluminum signs to be displayed in your community. While you are free to place these signs wherever you choose within your community, the Division recommends installing them in highly-visible, high pedestrian traffic areas (such as near municipal offices, schools, and downtown business districts, and/or within parks and along walking paths). If installed on roadways, the Division recommends hanging them at approximately eye-level for motorists, to maximize readability.



## CERTIFICATES

Each Green Community will receive an official certificate for display pronouncing the municipality's designation as a Green Community and including the designation date and signatures of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs, and Commissioner of the Department of Energy Resources.

Again, congratulations on becoming a Green Community. The Division looks forward to working with the Town of Seekonk to meet the objectives of the Green Communities Designation and Grant Program and to support you in meeting your local energy goals. Thank you for your commitment to a cleaner energy future for Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nicholas Connors".

Nicholas Connors  
Director, Green Communities Division

Cc: Shawn E. Cadime, Town Administrator

Seth Pickering, Green Communities Regional Coordinator

## Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

\* 1. Type of Submission:

- ☐ Preapplication  
☒ Application  
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

\* 2. Type of Application:

- ☒ New  
☐ Continuation  
☐ Revision

\* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

\* Other (Specify):

\* 3. Date Received:

10/27/2020

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

BF

### State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

### 8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

\* a. Legal Name:

Seekonk, Town of

\* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

\* c. Organizational DUNS:

6045020880000

### d. Address:

\* Street1:

500 Taunton Ave

Street2:

\* City:

Seekonk

County/Parish:

Bristol

\* State:

MA: Massachusetts

Province:

\* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

\* Zip / Postal Code:

02771-5116

### e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

### f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

\* First Name:

Jennifer

Middle Name:

E

\* Last Name:

Miller

Suffix:

Title:

Conservation Agent

Organizational Affiliation:

Seekonk, Town of

\* Telephone Number:

508.336.2944

Fax Number:

\* Email:

jmilller@seekonk-ma.gov

## Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

### \* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

### \* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

### 11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

### \* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-20-07

\* Title:

FY21 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELD CLEANUP GRANTS

### 13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

### 14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

### \* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Seekonk, ADW Cleanup Project

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424****16. Congressional Districts Of:**

\* a. Applicant MA-004

\* b. Program/Project MA-004

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**17. Proposed Project:**

\* a. Start Date: 10/01/2021

\* b. End Date: 09/30/2024

**18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	500,000.00
* b. Applicant	100,000.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	600,000.00

**\* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
- ☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- ☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

**\* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**21. \*By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications\*\* and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances\*\* and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ \*\* I AGREE

\*\* The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

**Authorized Representative:**

Prefix:  \* First Name: Shawn

Middle Name: E

\* Last Name: Cadime

Suffix:

\* Title: Town Administrator

\* Telephone Number: 508.336.2910 Fax Number: 

\* Email: scadime@seekonk-ma.gov

\* Signature of Authorized Representative: Jennifer E Miller \* Date Signed: 10/27/2020